

Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
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Julia E. Jennings

Legislative Chairman of the Virginia State Branch of the National Woman's
Party

Feminist Notes

Woman's Party Member Nominated

HELENA HILL WEED, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, has been nominated for Mayor of Norwalk, Connecticut, by the Democrats of that town. Mrs. Weed has been on the staff of a Norwalk newspaper for the last year. She worked with the Woman's Party in its fight for suffrage, and was one of those who suffered jail sentences for picketing the White House. She is the daughter of the late Representative Ebenezer Hill.

Writing "The Unwritten Law" into Law

UNDER the heading "Man's Law," Ceza Nabaraoui, editor of *L'Egyptienne*, writes a flaming protest against the proposed repeal of the law prescribing punishment for a husband who kills his unfaithful wife. Although the penalty prescribed in the present law, hard labor for a term of years, is less than that for a wife who kills her unfaithful husband, the proposed amendment would not only allow an unfaithful wife to be killed with impunity by her husband, but also by her father, brother, son, or uncle!

Mlle. Nabaraoui points out the consequences of making private execution an arm of the law, and the ease with which murder could be committed under the pretext of avenging a pretended adultery. The penalty for adultery provided by the Koran, she reminds the legislators, stoning to death, while barbarous, was at least the same for the man as for the woman.

"I am amazed," writes Mlle. Nabaraoui, "that the Judiciary Committee is in part supporting the proposal of Mohammed Bey Youssef. Even while demanding the retention of Article 201 (the present law) the committee proposes to extend its provisions to the father, the brother, and the son of the woman, on the ground that their honor is more closely involved in hers than is the honor of her husband, who may repudiate her.

Mlle. Nabaraoui concludes by saying it will be amazing if the author of this iniquitous bill, so dishonoring to him, does not withdraw it as soon as the Chambers reconvene.

Women Motorcyclists

THE British Women's Motorcycle Team won the international vase in the six days' tournament, defeating the Danish men's trio and the British men's trio. The last day's trial included 41 miles of climbing.

Woman Consul of Holland

E. F. RANKEL, a woman, is the Dutch Consul in Jerusalem.

Clubs and Bobbed Heads Are Safe

THE Women's Department of the Central Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Government, has issued a circular to all women's organizations asking them to remain calm and not to be misled by alarming reports that were circulated at Hankow. The order declares that there is absolutely no truth in the report that all women's organizations will be dissolved and that all bobbed-haired girls will be slaughtered.

Veteran Professor Dies

SARAH FRANCES WHITING, for forty years a professor at Wellesley College, where she founded civics and astronomical departments and built and equipped a laboratory devoted to the study of wireless and X-ray, died recently. Miss Whiting was the first woman to be admitted to the University of Berlin. She was a member of the National Astronomical Society.

Indian Women's Eligibility for Office

THE Governor of the Central Provinces of India has given assent to the resolution adopted by the Central Provinces Legislative Council removing the sex bar, and making women eligible for election, nomination, and voting.

Equal Rights in Nationality

THE new French nationality law which permits a woman to marry a foreigner without losing her French citizenship, so long as she does not renounce her French citizenship or, by living in the country of her husband, acquire his nationality, is hailed by Adette Simon, *avocat* and doctor of law, as a significant assault on the doctrine of the incapacity of the married woman, which is bound to be followed by the granting of other rights. She says:

"Already, within the past few weeks, a serious blow has been struck at paternal domination by the law concerning the consent of parents to the marriage of their children. The legislator will never stop on this long road; from now on the era of victory seems open. We are warranted in hoping for everything. The time is not far away when the French woman shall achieve the legal capacity and status to which she has the right."

Woman Wins Rifle Meet

ANNI MUELLER of Bavaria is the first woman to win the coveted royal title in the annual sharpshooters' competition held in Pfaffenhofen, Bavaria.

South African Women Agriculturists

MRS. O'CONNOR, who with her husband runs a 6,200-acre farm 1,000 miles from Cape Town and 200 miles from Johannesburg, has for six years been a member of the executive board of the Transvaal Agricultural Union. She was instrumental in forming the Women's Section of the Union, of which she has been president for two years. She has recently been visiting England and the continent to study agricultural methods there.

Women Outnumber Men at Columbia

ABOUT two and one-half times as many women as men studied in Columbia University during the summer session. Of the record enrollment of 13,857, 9,802 were women and 4,055 were men.

Co-operative Women at Stockholm

THE Third Triennial International Co-operative Women's International Guild Conference was held on August 12-13, 1927, at Stockholm. The president of the "Mothers' International," as it is affectionately called, Emmy Freundlich, M.P. of Austria, stated that this conference was the largest that had yet been held, the two previous conferences being held in Basle in 1921 with only thirty-seven delegates, and in Ghent in 1924 with one hundred delegates. This time in spite of distance they had with them 205 delegates and visitors, representing fourteen countries, either as delegations affiliated to the International Guild or as fraternal delegates.

The president's opening address dealt with the tasks of the International Guild in educating co-operative women to take their place in the movement and its work for the betterment of home conditions.

The second morning's session was devoted to a typically housewife's subject, "The Family Wash," introduced by Mrs. Webster of the English Women's Guild, and the discussion, which dealt with municipal and co-operative wash-houses and whether women prefer to do their washing at home or to send it to public laundries, showed clearly that women of all countries desired that the drudgery of the washing day should be lightened. The introduction of cheap electricity, co-operative or municipal laundries, and labor-saving appliances within reach of the poorer housewives were advocated in order to free women from the drudgery of washing day to take their part in wider social work. This is probably the first time that working women have met to discuss internationally the problems of their home life.

Equity Backs Eva LeGallienne's Nomination for Award

FORSAKING a tradition of years' standing, that the Actors' Equity Association should concern itself solely with the contractual relations of its members, the Council, at its meeting of June 28, endorsed the nomination of its member, Eva LeGallienne, for the Achievement Award offered yearly by the *Pictorial Review* magazine.

This award, in the sum of \$5,000, is given by the *Pictorial Review* to the American woman who, in the year past, has contributed the outstanding accomplishment in arts, letters, or the sciences.

The founding and nourishment of the Civic Repertory Theatre through its first difficult season is the achievement for which Equity is sponsoring Miss LeGallienne.

(From *Equity*, Official Organ of the Actors' Association and the Chorus Equity Association.)

It is with some pride as well as satisfaction that Equity has watched the success of the Civic Repertory Theatre, for at the time of its organization she came to Equity for counsel concerning her problems, and has leaned upon her association's advice during its development.

In this nomination Equity is acting in concert with the National Woman's Party, and such representative individuals as Ernest Boyd and Professor William Lyon Phelps.

It was for her executive work as founder

and director of the Civic Repertory Theatre, and for the example that that enterprise may give to other cities, with its consequent possible revival of the repertory theatre in this country, that the Council lent its support to her nomination.

In so doing the Council feels that it is not establishing a precedent which could be invoked for the private interests of any member. In conducting a successful repertory season at low prices, Miss LeGallienne has been of real service to the theatre at large.

If the nomination of Miss LeGallienne is successful she will be the first woman actively connected with the theatre to win the award.

A Woman Deputy Speaker

ENGLISH people are usually accustomed to think of India as a politically benighted country, and so, indeed, it is in many ways. In a country where the vast majority of the whole population is still illiterate and where the education of girls is still strongly opposed by most men and more women, political consciousness, as we know it in England, has hardly been awakened.

And yet it is India which has recently led the world in being the first country to appoint a woman as Deputy Speaker (or Deputy President, as this official is called in India) of a legislative body. Of course, one swallow does not make a summer—especially in India, where, as a matter of fact, swallows depart before the summer, being unable to stand the heat—and there are still many parts of the country where even the few educated women have no vote and cannot sit in the legislative bodies, but one must admit that a useful beginning has been made.

THE woman thus chosen is an Indian lady named Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, who is a well-known woman doctor in Madras. She is just over forty years of age and is, of course, married, in accordance with the Hindu belief that the soul of an unmarried woman is surely lost. Her husband, also a Hindu, is professor of anatomy at the Madras Medical College, so they make a distinguished pair. Mrs. Muthulakshmi had the advantage, so rare in India, of being born in an educated household, for her father was an officer in the educational service of the Maharajah of Pudukotah, a small native State not far from Madras. The little girl early

(Reprinted from the "Woman's Leader," Official organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, England.)

showed that she was a child of parts, and her delighted father encouraged her to study, and coached her himself for matriculation. When she had passed this she became a student at the Maharajah's College in Pudukotah, and distinguished herself there so much that she was awarded a State scholarship to the Madras Medical College in July, 1907, when she was 21 years old. She spent five years there, and took her medical degrees with such distinction that she obtained the coveted post of House Surgeon at the Government Maternity Hospital. After some years of experience there, she took up private practice.

SHE rapidly became one of the foremost women doctors in Madras (thus following in the footsteps of the famous Dr. Mary Scharlieb, whose name is so well known in England) and a couple of years ago was selected by the Government of India to go for a year to England to study the diseases of women and children there at Government expense. On her way back to India in the next year, she attended, as one of the eight delegates from India, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress in Paris. This had the effect, not of making her a militant suffragist, but of turning her thoughts more than ever in the direction of social work, in which there is such a tremendous field of service in India. And when the Government of Madras was on the look-out

for some distinguished but also hard-working and useful woman to nominate as a member of the Legislative Council and asked the advice of the various women's organizations in the Madras Presidency, they all agreed in recommending Mrs. Muthulakshmi.

So she became the first woman member of any legislative body in India. And so much impressed were her colleagues by her capacity and her fairness that, in her very first session, she was unanimously elected to the difficult post of deputy president (corresponding with the deputy speaker in the House of Commons).

She is making a great financial sacrifice in taking up political work. Members of the Legislative Council get paid by the Government just enough to cover their expenses while the session is on, and the post of deputy president has a small salary attached, but, of course, a popular and efficient woman doctor can command almost any fees in Madras, and it may be readily understood that it was only with the very gravest reluctance that Dr. Muthulakshmi agreed to accept nomination as an M. L. C. But she felt that she could probably serve her suffering sisters better by voicing their needs in the Council than by attending them personally in illness, and in this she was undoubtedly right.

AN Indian woman can do far more in this great cause than can any English woman, however devoted, and all of us who have the well-being of Indian womanhood at heart are immensely cheered and strengthened by the thought of Dr. Muthulakshmi and of what good work she will be able to do in her new position.

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Associate Members.....	\$1.00
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Founders	\$100.00
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Endowers	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11,
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1925,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Anomalies

THE utter lack of clarity and consistency in the approach of courts and public officials to the question of the employment of married women is brought out in Miriam E. Oatman's analysis of court decisions in Germany under the Equal Rights provision of the German Constitution.

These same courts ought to have soon another opportunity to make a decision in a new discrimination against married women. According to the official organ of the policewomen's organization, the Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued a regulation prohibiting the employment of married women or widows with dependent children as police matrons.

Women with children dependent upon them cannot obtain these Government posts. Yet it was ostensibly in the interesting of keeping Government jobs for men with dependents that married women were the first sufferers when the German Government began discharging Civil Service workers in its 1923 retrenchment.

Two arguments are given against the employment of married women as a rule. One is that they prevent married men with dependents from getting jobs. The Prussian Minister, however, used the other argument in making this regulation. That argument, used frequently as an excuse for discharging married women teachers and used by the Reichsgericht in another case, is that women's household duties decrease their efficiency.

There is always the assumption that married women must perform more personal services after marriage than before. In the first place, many unmarried women "keep house" and take care of their clothes. In the second place, it is no more a woman's duty or necessity to perform these services than it is a man's. In the third place, nobody discharges a man solely because he takes care of a garden, tinkers with an automobile, or plays golf.

Married women suffer far more discriminations under the law and in custom than unmarried women. It is time that logic, consistency, and fairness were insisted upon in handling the question of married women's employment. But when logic, consistency, and fairness prevail, there will be no "question of married women's employment."

The Way to Real Protection

HER own embittering experience has taught Katherine Simms, proof-reader, what "protective legislation" means. It means, she finds, that she cannot find employment at her trade. It means that if she chose to scrub floors or dance in a cabaret or plug in telephone calls or make change in a subway station, she could do that at night, but she cannot read proof in the shelter of a commercial printing establishment at night—for the protection of her health and morals!

The subway women were at first included in the New York law prohibiting women from working at night. But they were organized and they obtained a change in the law so that they could keep their jobs. So were the women working in newspaper plants. But they, too, were organized, and they managed to get themselves exempted from the law. Katherine Simms must laugh—if she does not weep—that she could read proof in a newspaper office at night without any detriment to her health and morals, as the New York law solemnly sees it, but she cannot read proof in a commercial printing firm at night.

So Katherine Simms has learned to ask: "What good is woman suffrage without industrial equality?"

In a sense, that is what the National Woman's Party asked in 1921. The Woman's Party, of course, knows that woman suffrage is an essential tool for obtaining real equality of rights and opportunities, but it knows, like Miss Simms, that suffrage is not enough. That is why it went on seeking complete equality while others stopped, content with suffrage.

Katherine Simms sees the situation with astuteness: "You never hear women complaining that men are taking their jobs, yet industry is crowded with men doing work that was supposed to belong to women. There are men cooks, laundry workers, dressmakers, and milliners."

And Katherine Simms has a remedy—a way to real protection:

"Men should encourage women to join the unions, because then the women could not work for less pay, and hours and rules would be the same for both sexes. This would also keep women from being exploited by employers."

Another Woman Finds Out

KATHERINE SIMMS of New York City has learned in a month of unemployment, a month of discouraging search for a job, a month of seeing that women can do menial jobs but not skilled jobs at night under the New York law, has learned the meaning of "protective legislation."

The following news story in the New York World on September 12 tells the story of Miss Simms:

"The State law prohibiting night work for women in most classes of employment was denounced yesterday by a woman who said it had deprived her of a livelihood, and that it, in fact, discriminates against skilled workers in favor of the unskilled."

"She is Miss Katherine Simms of No. 343 West Fifteenth Street, a robust woman in her fifties, who described herself as 'in excellent health and just bubbling over with ambition and cheerfulness.'"

"Until a month ago, Miss Simms said, she was employed as a proofreader's assistant, in a commercial printing plant, from 5.30 P. M. to 2 A. M. The hours

didn't bother her in the least. In fact, she rather liked the idea of being able to get outdoors in the afternoon, while the sun was still shining.

"Then an inspector from the State Department of Labor appeared and said the law forbade her to work after 10 o'clock at night, according to Miss Simms. So she was discharged, and she has been out of work ever since.

"The law deliberately took my night work away from me without supplying me with a day job to take its place," she declared. "If I were a telephone operator, I could work all night. May be the wires are considered sacred.

"If I were a scrubwoman, I could clean the elevator at night for the negro male elevator operator to enter in the daytime. If I were hostess at a night club, I could entertain guests all night. Last summer, for a couple of weeks, I worked in a hospital from 9 P. M. until 4 A. M., or longer, if necessary, but no inspector interfered with me. If I were in a change booth in the subway, subject to drunken abuse and insult, the law would sanction it.

"So long as a woman does hard, dirty menial work that the men don't want, she is obeying the law. What good is Woman Suffrage if we are not allowed industrial equality? Why does the State still insist on treating women as children or idiots? We have to pay taxes, the same as men."

"Miss Simms went on to say that she was the only woman member in a union of 3,000 men—New York Printing Press Assistants' Union No. 23—and to charge that the men were trying to discourage her and get her out. The union had hampered her, she said, in getting work at her own trade as cylinder press feeder.

"You never hear women complaining that men are taking their jobs, yet industry is crowded with men doing work that was supposed to belong to women," she said. "There are men cooks, laundry workers, dressmakers, and milliners."

"Men should encourage women to join their unions, because then the women could not work for less pay, and hours and rules would be the same for both sexes. This would also keep women from being exploited by employers."

The Civil Service Rights of Women in Germany

ARTICLE 109, paragraph 2, of the German Constitution declares that men and women have fundamentally the same civil rights and duties. Article 128, paragraph 2, sets aside all exceptional provisions against women as public officers—a very comprehensive title which includes almost all persons employed in any capacity, from night watchman to university professor, by the Nation, a State, a municipality, or any public law corporation.

That these provisions do indeed assist women in their attempt to secure personal, political, and economic independence, but that they are insufficient, may be judged from a most interesting series of court decisions, portions of which will be cited. The most famous of these is the decision regarding a clause in the school law of the State of Bavaria, which provided that the marriage of a woman teacher should involve the loss of her position, and a woman teacher who married while not actively engaged in her profession (as on leave of absence) should thereby become ineligible for further appointment.

A woman teacher who was dismissed under the terms of this provision brought suit on the ground that the Bavarian school law was in this respect incompatible with the national Constitution. An appeal on the case finally reached the

By Miriam E. Oatman,
of the Institute of Government Research

highest national court for civil and criminal suits, the Reichsgericht, which decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The decision reads in part as follows:

"Men and women * * * are to be fundamentally equalized as civil servants. This, of course, does not mean that, henceforth, there is to be absolutely no more distinction between male and female officers. * * * Special provision * * * which recognize this distinction, are * * * permissible. But this must not lead to fundamental differences in the treatment of men and women in their capacity as civil servants. * * * The fact that through the greater influence of marriage upon a woman, her capacity * * * and her performance can be injured, and in case * * * children are born, at least temporarily must be injured, cannot justify, especially in its limitation to the occupation of the woman public school teacher, the declaration that with marriage itself an injury to capacity and to performance may be considered as already present, and that consequently a union of marriage and teaching in the person of

the woman is forbidden as a matter of course."

A quite similar case in Württemberg was decided on much the same grounds. The court refused to allow the validity of arguments that the sex discrimination was justified by considerations of social policy and population policy.

A married woman teacher was dismissed in Prussia under the terms of an appointment which antedated the present Constitution. The Reichsgericht held that the terms in question were invalidated by Article 128, paragraph 2; and that the argument of the school authorities, that the plaintiff was dismissed under a private contract, had no foundation.

"The appointment of the civil servant is not made by contract, but by a one-sided act of State authority. * * * The right of the authorities to dismiss the plaintiff in case of her marriage does not rest upon a contract made with her, but rather upon the provisions of the Prussian school law, which require the dismissal of a woman teacher upon her marriage. * * * But these are invalidated by the national Constitution. * * * Consequently the dismissal of the plaintiff lacks a legal basis. She is entitled to her legal official salary in spite of it."

A VERY different opinion, however, was given shortly afterward¹ by the same "senate" (chamber) of the Reichsgericht which decided the foregoing case. In this instance, a woman who was employed, not as a civil servant, but as a permanent employee in the clerical service of a city electrical establishment, was dismissed because of marriage, although the ruling of the city finance commission was that permanent employees should not be dismissed except for "a weighty reason." When the case came before the Reichsgericht, this court held that the plaintiff could not depend upon Article 128, paragraph 2, since she was not a civil servant and the relationship between the parties was therefore merely one of private law. On the question of fact, whether marriage does constitute a weighty reason for dismissal, the court held in the affirmative, supporting its opinion in part as follows:

"Through marriage the plaintiff has placed herself in a situation which, according to the moral purpose of marriage and the ordinary course of nature, will hinder her entirely or partially in the performance of her duties, because of pregnancy and childbirth. Even without this, her labor power * * * * would be injured by her additional functions as housewife. * * * * That in the individual case the hindrance does not occur is unimportant. As soon as restrictions were removed, the defendant must count upon a number of marriages among some two thousand women permanent employees. Consequently an examination as to whether and when the work of a married woman was suffering would become * * * * difficult and almost impossible. * * * *"

"Considerations of population policy and social policy may be added. In case of possible pregnancy, the eight

to ten hours of labor time must have an unfavorable effect upon the health of the plaintiff and of the child. In connection with the present widespread unemployment it may also be advisable to dismiss married women who do not need to support their husbands, in order to make room for the unemployed.

"* * * The * * * objection that making marriage difficult might compel women employees to the road of extra-marital life unions is not sufficient to justify a departure from the fundamental principles developed above."

How this reactionary and blindly discriminatory decision could be made, in view of Article 109, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, it is hard to say, since certainly the right to labor and to earn a living is a fundamental civil right. But old ideas die hard, and the language of the court in this case shows that there is still enough vitality in the ideas as to the "place" of married women, to make them an impediment which must be attacked and overcome. The inconsistency of the court's attitude upon the effect of marriage on working capacity in this case, with its attitude upon the same question in previous cases, is amazing. If marriage does not of itself injure the work of a civil servant, how can it injure the work of a woman who is not a civil servant?

A curious instance of the way in which even the constitutional provisions may be evaded is found in the Personnel Retrenchment Ordinance of October 27, 1923. The national Cabinet had been authorized to issue "emergency" measures for a certain period of time, regardless of the ordinary restrictions. This authorization was the result of the discouraging social, political, and financial situation in 1922 and 1923, and was meant to give the Cabinet a free hand in

the hope that it might improve matters. The Personnel Retrenchment Ordinance was an attempt to cut down the overburdened civil service list. As usual, married women were among its principal victims. Even those who held life appointments were made subject to dismissal, and their pension rights need not be regarded if the family income were sufficient to support them. An amendment of 1925 modified the financial clauses slightly. Most of the other portions of this emergency ordinance have been repealed, but these dealing with married women still stand,² offering an opportunity for any head of a department to indulge his prejudices as to "woman's sphere," despite the meaningless proviso of an amendment, that married women shall not be dismissed unless their dismissal is for the good of the service. This ordinance has not been attacked in the courts as yet. Several interesting questions of German constitutional law would be involved in case an issue were raised, and it would not be safe to prophesy the outcome.

GERMAN women are rapidly making their way into the business and professional world, and even the minimum of constitutional and legal protection which they now enjoy is a considerable improvement over their status of a few years ago. The ballot is in their hands; they are elected to legislative bodies in much greater numbers than women in the United States; and their enjoyment of full Equal Rights, not only in the civil service but in all civil and political relationships, is evidently but a question of time.

¹ Entscheidungen des Reichsgerichts, Zivilsachen 102, pp. 145 ff. Case decided on May 10, 1921.

² Ibid, 106, pp. 54 ff. Decision of Jan. 5, 1923.

³ Ibid, 110, pp. 190 ff. Decision of Feb. 13, 1925.

⁴ Ibid, 110, pp. 297 ff. Decision of March 17, 1925.

⁵ They are to go out of effect when a new national Law of Officers is passed, or failing this, on March 31, 1929.

Great Catherine

("The Memoirs of Catherine the Great of Russia," translated from the German by Katharine Anthony. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York.)
Reviewed by Sue S. White

IN reading these memoirs, I regretted several times that I had given away my last copy of Katharine Anthony's biography of Catherine. I would be glad to read these two books together—Miss Anthony's Catherine and Catherine's own Catherine. Each would supplement the light that the other throws on an interesting subject.

Miss Anthony writes as an historian, viewing her subject scientifically, impartially. And there is something of the same impersonal concept, at times, in these memoirs from Catherine's own pen. As a matter of fact, as I remember the biography there is a great deal more of Catherine's personal and private life there than in these memoirs. Miss Anthony,

the historian, tells much that Catherine the woman, Grand Duchess, and Empress, leaves untold. Miss Anthony as an historian a century and a half removed from her subject can be scientific and impersonal. Perhaps Catherine could not be so about her own affairs and her reaction to them, and so there are times when she seems to pull away from herself to proceed, with some magnanimity, to the relating of facts as facts. In doing so she sometimes betrays herself much more ef-

fectively than if she had written for effect.

In spite of herself she commands sympathy. She will tell of some intrigue, some insult to her by the old Empress Elizabeth, or the Grand Duke, or some more important event—some bereavement, disappointment—in a matter of fact way, and one wants more light upon it, the sort of light that a scientific, impartial, psychological historian like Katharine Anthony would give. That is why I wish I had the biography before me. It is to be hoped that the publishers will bring out a definitive edition of Miss Anthony's *Catheriniana*, the biography and the translation of the memoirs. Or perhaps Miss Anthony will do still more for Catherine. There may be much to do

in the "restoring" of this woman statesman.

For instance, it would be interesting to see brought together whatever she may have written on each of the various subjects, as to which she wrote anything.

I WAS surprised to find this paragraph in the third part of these memoirs:

"Since they (the nobles of Moscow) only follow their whims and their humors, they evade all laws and execute them badly. The result is that they never learn to command or else they become tyrants. Nowhere in the inhabited world is the ground so favorable to despots as here. From earliest infancy the children grow accustomed to it, because they see with what cruelty their parents treat their servants. For is there a single house which has no pillory, chains, whips, and similar instruments to torture for the least offense those who belong by birth to this unhappy class, who can not break their fetters without committing a crime? Scarcely does one dare to say that they are just as good as we are, and if even I say that, it means that I run the risk of being stoned for it. What did I not have to suffer from blind and harsh opinion when this question was handled in the commission on laws; and the noble mob, whose number was infinitely greater than I had ever thought because I judged too much by the people who surrounded me, began to suspect that these discussions might bring some improvement in the present situation of the peasants! Have we not all seen how Count Alexander Sergeievich Strogonov, a gentle and at bottom a humane man, whose kindness of heart almost went too far—how this man, I repeat, defended with fury and passion the institution of serfdom, which in his innermost heart he was obliged to condemn! In the long run it is not my affair whether he acted under the influence of others or as a coward; I only mention this example as one of those that astonished me the most. All that one can say is that if he sinned at least he did it with full consciousness. But how many were there who let themselves be guided by prejudice and false understanding of their interests! I believe there were not then twenty people who had reflected humanely on the subject and like real human beings. And in the year 1750 there were certainly still fewer, and I believe that very few people in Russia had ever entertained the thought that there could be any other condition for the servant class than that of serfdom."

Again, in the memoir written in 1756-1758, in speaking of her father, she says:

"I believe that a kindred feeling was the reason why he so loved the republican form of government and was its zealous advocate. Whether it was because of my respect for him or whether it can be other-

wise explained, in any case I too could not help having a partiality for it which seems almost incredible in view of my position and my ambition."

Soon after she became empress she began to plan a law-making commission. Of this she writes:

"I read and wrote two years and said not a word for a year and a half, but followed my own judgment and feelings, with a sincere striving for the service, the honor, and the happiness of the empire, and with the desire to bring about in all respects the highest welfare of people and of things, of all in general and each individual in particular. When in my opinion I had pretty well arrived at my goal, I began to show parts of the subjects I had worked out to different persons, laying before each that which would be of interest to him, among others Prince Orlov and Count Nikita Panin. The latter said to me: 'Those are principles to cast down walls.' * * * * At last I composed the manifesto concerning the calling of delegates from the whole empire, in order to learn more about the conditions of each district."

Her epitaph, which she wrote, has this: "She was good-natured and easy-going; she had a cheerful temperament, republican sentiments, and a kind heart. She had friends. Work was easy for her * * *"

AT one point she writes almost as a Feminist, for of Princess Maria Jakovlevna, to whom she pays a sincere tribute, she says: "If she had been a man the world would have rung with her praises."

Of another woman she says: "This lady had made a great sensation in the world. I think if she had been a man she would have distinguished herself, but as a woman she was a little too independent of what the world might say."

She was ever strong-headed, although she attributes a part of her stubbornness as a child to the wrong sort of training. One of her governesses was sharp-tempered and talked too loud and Catherine says: "She carried it so far that I never did what I was told unless it was said at least three times and in a very loud voice."

And she says: "I remember several disputes with my teacher for which I was almost given the rod. The first arose from my contention that it was unjust that Titus, Marcus Aurelius, and all the great men of antiquity, who were nevertheless virtuous, should be damned because they had not known salvation. I argued stubbornly and hotly and held fast to my conviction in opposition to the clergyman, who based his argument upon scriptural passages while I allowed only justice to prevail. * * * The second dispute revolved about the subject: what went before our

world. He told me 'chaos,' and I wanted to know what chaos was. Nothing that he said satisfied me. * * *"

"I was instructed in all kinds of feminine occupations but I did not bother about anything but reading. I would have liked to write and also to draw."

She was good humoredly ambitious. She heard the suggestion that she might one day wear a crown and she writes: "This crown never again went out of my head and afterwards gave me a great deal to do." Some one told her of the Greek church and thenceforth she says she felt a great respect for that church and always wished to inform herself about its teachings and its rituals, and "Now," she exclaims as the Empress, "I am the head of this church!"

In one place she says of herself as a child: "I did not love dolls, but every kind of bodily exercise. No lad was bolder than I and I was proud of it." She had a passion for horses, made herself colonel of the guards, and rode in uniform at the head of her command.

IN a letter written in 1791 she gives what she calls a "rough portrait" of herself:

"I have never believed that I possessed the creative spirit; I have known many people in whom I perceived, without envy and jealousy, considerably more intellect than I have. It has always been easy to lead me, for to be able to do that it was only necessary to have better and more worthy ideas than my own. Then I was as docile as a lamb. The reason lay in this: That I was ever firmly resolved to make only those things happen which served the State's welfare. I have had the good fortune to discover principles that were good and true; it is therefore written that I have had great success. I have also had misfortunes, but this was the consequence of mistakes in which I had no share, perhaps also because my instructions were not exactly carried out. In spite of my natural pliancy, I could be stubborn or steadfast, as you will, if that seemed necessary to me. I have never done violence to anyone's opinions but I have also in a given case had my own view. I do not love argument because I have always found that in the end each remains of the same opinion. Besides, I have never been skillful in raising my voice. I have never borne a grudge, because providence has placed me in such a position that I could not be resentful towards individuals and because, in order to be just, I could not look upon the circumstances as equal. In general I love justice; yet I am of the opinion that there is no absolute justice and that reasonableness alone corresponds to human weakness. But in all cases I have preferred humanity and indulgence toward human nature to the rules of what seemed to me

a falsely understood severity. To this my own heart, which I regard as mild and good, has led me. When the old preached to me of strictness, I confessed with tears my weakness, and many of them also with tears in their eyes came over to my opinion. I am disposed by nature to be cheerful and ingenuous, but I have lived too long in the world not to know that there are bitter natures which do not love cheerfulness and not everyone's character can endure truth and candor."

The documents that Miss Anthony has

translated for us leaves one convinced that Catherine did not murder her husband and had probably only a tenth of the lovers that tradition has given her. She is just one of the great women as to whom history has lent itself to the false coloring of the double standard of life and morals. The gentlemen who have written history have been outraged, for one reason or another, with every woman who distinguished herself, with the exception of Joan of Arc, and her they made a saint.

HERE is a field for the woman historian, to restore the great women of history as Katharine Anthony is restoring Catherine the Great. There are many things to the credit of Catherine besides her amours that it is high time we heard. It is to be hoped that Miss Anthony's work will inspire other women historians to restore other "feemous fimmales from heestory" and not leave the job entirely to Milt Gross.

Who will start with Mother Eve?

And who will take Cleopatra?

Women Scientists in England

NEARLY half the scientists attending the meeting of the British Association in Leeds, August 31 to September 7, were women. Thirty women addressed the various sections of the meeting. The number of women members is steadily increasing, the secretary of the Association says.

When it was founded in 1831, women were not admitted to membership, but now there is no sex bar, women being eligible to membership, discussion, and office-holding on equal terms with men.

By 1832 the matter of admitting women had become a burning question. Canon William Buckland, the second president, commenting on it, wrote in a letter, dated that year, "Everybody whom I spoke to on the subject agreed that if the meeting is to be of scientific utility ladies ought not to attend the reading of papers—especially in a place like Oxford—as it would at once turn the thing into a sort of Albe-

marle-dilettanti movement."

The admission of women to scientific meetings was frowned upon generally by early supporters of the association. The administration did not, however, altogether practice what it preached as to regulating women's attendances, for in 1838 it was noted at the Natural History Section by a distinguished scientist: "There were not above fifty people in the room and almost no ladies—ladies were precluded from attending the section of botany and zoology on account of the nature of some of the papers belonging to the latter division."

Women were not admitted by purchased ticket until 1843, when a special 'ladies' ticket' was introduced, but this was not to the taste of some of the recipients. In 1869 some of the women presented a memorial to the council asking that their tickets should be similar to those issued to other members. The me-

memorial also demanded an answer to the question whether women were eligible for election to the sectional committees, the general committee, and other offices. In 1876 the council adopted a report of a committee which stated that "it does not appear to have been the practice of the association to admit ladies to election as officers or upon committees, and it does not appear that any case has been made out for altering the practice."

The council's objection finally disappeared by default. In 1913 Ethel Sargant sat as first sectional president of her sex, and in the following year the council welcomed E. R. Saunders, of Newnham College, as one of its members. This year the Duchess of Atholl is president of the education section, and women read papers on a variety of subjects such as psychology, education, botany, zoology, agriculture, anthropology, economics, physiology, and geography.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to June 23, 1927, \$1,408,391.56.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, June 23 to July 7, 1927:

Miss Mary C. Willcox.....	\$5.00
Miss Isabel M. Parrish.....	10.00
Miss Editha Phelps, Ill.....	25.00
Miss Edna Licknow, N. Y.....	10.00
Per South Carolina Branch:	
(One-half retained by S. C. Branch)	
Miss Mabel Pollitzer.....	.50
Miss Clara Solomons.....	.50
Miss K. B. Mazyck.....	.50
South Carolina Branch.....	
Miss Emma T. Hahn, D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, N. Y.....	10.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.....	5.00
Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Colo.....	15.00
Mrs. Charles L. Henry, D. C.....	1.00
Per District of Columbia Branch:	
(D. C. Branch retaining one-half)	
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Miss Emily I. Farnum.....	5.00
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Mrs. D. Zell, Wash.....	1.00
Sale of literature.....	5.00
Equal Rights subscriptions (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office).....	4.00
Refunds for telephone calls.....	2.70
Rent of rooms at Headquarters (less \$28.00 incorrectly included in room rent for period of May 29 to June 9, 1927).....	535.50

Total receipts, June 23 to July 7, 1927.....\$950.20

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to July 7, 1927\$1,409,341.76

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to July 7, 1927, \$1,409,341.76.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, July 7 to 21, 1927:

Mrs. Sara T. Pell, N. Y.....	\$50.00
Miss Nell L. Ingels, D. C.....	1.00
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Miss Lela B. Angleberger, D. C.....	1.00
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Cash collection at Colorado Springs Convention.....	29.00
Telephone receipts.....	1.68

Total receipts, July 7 to 21, 1927.....\$647.68

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to July 21, 1927\$1,409,989.44

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